

AGUINALDO IS CAPTURED BY GEN. FUNSTON'S STRATEGY

"THE transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go to Funston, who, under the supervision of General Wheaton, organized and conducted the expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. With General Wheaton I recommend Funston's retention in the volunteers until he can be appointed a Brigadier-General of regulars. I hope for a speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the archipelago as the consequence of this stroke. As the result of a conference now in progress it is probable Aguinaldo will issue an address advising a general surrender, delivery of arms and acceptance of American supremacy."

MANILA, March 28.—General Fredrick Funston, who on March 23 captured general Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed today made the following statement concerning the capture of the Filipino leader:

"The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived on February 28 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija Northern Luzon, with letters dated January 13, 14 and 16. Those letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed Baldwin Aguilano to take command of the province of Central Luzon, supporting General Alejandro. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was."

General Funston secured the correspondence from Aguinaldo's agent and laid plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent General Lacuna, inadvertently obtaining Lacuna's seal and a quantity of signed correspondence. From the material two letters were constructed ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that pursuant to orders received from Baldwin Aguilano, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidents Emilio Aguinaldo.

His plans completed and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty were insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebes company, armed with 600 Mausers, eight Remingtons and ten Krags, was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazard of the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieutenant Oliver P. Hazard, of the same regiment. Captain Harry W. Weston, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Tagalog bay, and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Forty-fifth Infantry, went as General Funston's aide. There were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard, and the other three Filipinos whom General Funston trusted implicitly. General Funston and the officers wore pale blue shirts and black trousers. Each carried a belt pistol, but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers.

THE START BY SEA:

On the night of March 23 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take passage from the island of Palauan and drive to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the canoes were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 2 a.m. March 24 the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran to shore twenty-five miles south of Tagubong, port of Principe. The party landed and marched to Tagubong. The Americans had never garrisoned this place and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantabangan and Hale, that they had captured an American surrendee party and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

The insurgen president of Tagubong believed the story. Two of the Lacuna



AGUINALDO.

they reached a point eight miles from Tagubong and shot them to this window and shouted, "Stop! Stop! You're shooting Americans!"

Bhario Pipilio, one of the Tagalo officers and formerly an insurgent, who had been captured in the long by the Americans, was captured in the battle of Tagubong, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming:

"I am a prisoner of the Americans! Colonel Simon Villa Aguinaldo and staff Major Alvarado and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Pipilio shot Villa in the shoulder. Alvarado jumped out of the window and attempted to seize the rifle. It is supposed that he was seized. Five other insurgents officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape."

When the firing began general Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgents fought hard, delaying his capture. Aguinaldo, the last to get Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, arriving finally at Tagubong.

Aguinaldo's household troops 600 men, in most uniform of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the prisoners. General Funston then crossed the river in small boats formed on the bank and then in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the

archipelago. It was discovered that Aguinaldo on January 26 proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palauan for seven months, during which time he had established a permanent headquarters in the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops re-entered.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been captured, adding, "I should never have been taken except by surprise. I was completely deceived by General Funston's signature."

He feared it might be said to him, and he was quite glad to come to Manila. Palauan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight some of the Macabebes were wounded.

The expedition started March 24 and then marched through the hills to Tagubong, where General Funston took in the Macabebes, which brought him to Manila. Captain Harry W. Weston, of the Vicksburg, commanded General Funston's splendid crew.

Armada, who failed to keep up with the party, was supposed General Funston would proclaim him if it did not turn out that Aguinaldo had been captured. He behaved reluctantly and said to General Funston, "General Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has probably a big army."

JULIO, Island of Butig, March 26.—The news of the capture of Aguinaldo was received here with great satisfaction by the members of the commission and the United States troops. The value was increased by the report of the surrender of Capistro in Northern Mindanao.

AGUINALDO'S FATE NOT DETERMINED

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The impression in Administration circles to-night is that whatever reported of the insurrection in the Philippines is about to disappear, and that the United States will have very little trouble in the future with the Philippines question as an army matter.

Another reason will be that the Taft Commission will based its report on the constitution and form of government that had been adopted by the majority of the islands, and that a central national government may be inaugurated in set the details.

It is said that Aguinaldo has consented to give up the leadership of his insurgents and will have a good deal to do with securing any punishment which would have been meted out to him as the leader of the rebellion. The internal evidence of General MacArthur's dispatch indicates that there has been reached some understanding with the insurgent chief. The dispatches of last night were very brief. An one at the White House or at the War Department was not until late today of the one which would be made of Aguinaldo, and therefore the discussion was to the effect that under the rules of war he was a prisoner of war, and could be imprisoned indefinitely and then released.

The news of the capture reached the War Department at 11:15 yesterday night, the dispatch having been taken at the White House and at the War Department at the same time. The feature of the news that General MacArthur gave all the credit to General Funston was not generally known until this evening and was commented on as greatly to the credit of MacArthur.

The General's attitude toward General Funston was in marked contrast with the dispatch of Admiral Sampson, who called the victory at Santiago of "the fleet under my command."

It is said tonight that the President will not delay in rewarding General Funston, owing to the gloomy term in which he has been spoken of by General MacArthur in the official dispatch.

DEALERY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT

A remarkable feature of the news today at the War Department was that there was no disposition among the War Department officials to give General Funston credit for his part in the capture of Aguinaldo.

It is recognized that all the efforts of Aguinaldo's friends recently failed to get him a broader generalship, and this, it was said, was largely due to the persistently hostile attitude of the War Department officials. That attitude was emphasized today before the arrival of General MacArthur.

None of the officers here today went so far as to say that Aguinaldo must have complied at his own capture with the theory that he was impressed with MacArthur's recent proclamation May 10, to the date when the rebels should lay down their arms. It was suggested that Aguinaldo with characteristic shrewdness had governed his own surrender by the imposing

continued on page 13

of his own capture.

AGUILAR EXCITED

When captured Aguinaldo was tremblingly excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had in close touch with the sub-leaders of the insurrection in all parts of the

country.

WHAT RISTO LOPEZ SAYS

BOSTON, March 28.—Risto Lopez, formerly secretary to Aguinaldo, said that the capture of Aguinaldo would not necessarily end the War, and that the Malolos Palace persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds.

The result of the conference is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET DISCUSS CAPTURE AND DISPOSITION OF THE FAMOUS FILIPINO EXECUTIVE

Washington, March 29.—The effect by the authorities of the Philippines meeting today was the complete annihilation in the establishment of civil government. General MacArthur, in effect upon the military forces, has decided to keep the situation in the Philippines. The disposition to be made of the captured chief and the reward to be given to General Funston. The subject was considered in all such as to win for him first consideration in his conduct, and if his influence could be utilized safely he concluded will be sent to some place where he can longer be captured.

This will be done in a confidential room in a wing of the Malolos Palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Baldwin and Lieutenant General A. Langford of the Regular Army.

THE MILITARY COUNCIL

MENOR, March 29.—Secretary of War, received in a conference room in a wing of the Malolos Palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Baldwin and Lieutenant General A. Langford of the Regular Army.

When Aguinaldo was captured he

wore a pale blue suit, with the

cost closely buttoned at the throat

and a wide white collar with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes weary. His health during the past year has been very good. He is uncertain what attitude he will now assume.

General Funston has been recom-

mended for the highest possible rank.

It is desired here that he will receive an appointment as Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

MAHILIG, March 29.—Aguinaldo today

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
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A. W. PEABODY,
Manager

TUESDAY APRIL 9, 1901.

PEACE AND DILATORY.

In the County Government Act as introduced in the House of Representatives and passed it's party measure of 18 it is not? It seems as if there ought to be no doubt of uncertainty on this point, yet there is evidently considerable individual members of the majority appear to have no hesitation in regarding it, and prominent House leaders, men who must be regarded as the leaders, if there are any longer, deny alike any knowledge of its origin or its contents. In the House they are as mute as so many oysters. Now this state of things is, to say the least of it, very peculiar. Either the bill represents, in at least a general way, the ideas and purposes of the majority or it does not. If it does, why is there not some effort made to have it moved on? It has now been before the House and the country more than a week and seems no nearer any definite action than when it was first introduced. If it is not a party measure, or was not fairly represent the ideas of the majority, why is not that fact made to appear clearly and the bill sent out of the way?

As matters now stand, this bill blocks the way of every important measure before the House. Until it is disposed of in one way or the other, not one measure of importance, however benevolent, can be determined or even made the subject of immediate action. Perpetually and ineffectively as this bill has been shown to be, still and dilatory as the day of its immediate passage in its present form certainly is, the fact remains, nevertheless, that there it is, there it sits, and until it is either passed, withdrawn or killed, pretty much everything else must wait. The changes proposed in every branch of public administration in every department and branch of the Territorial Government, are so multifarious, so radical, so minute, so complicated and so generally involved and incomplete, that they would necessitate a complete reconstruction and reorganization of the whole public service which in turn involves a revision of the whole body of our statute law.

Three-fifths of the sixty days have already passed and only twenty remain. What chance is there of our Legislature being able to fit time to perform such an herculean task? There is absolutely none, and every person of all families with such motives endures it. With a Legislature comprising a homogeneous proletariat of men well informed and best trained minds in their service, the thing is easily done. Under these circumstances the majority has a sole heavy responsibility on its hands, a responsibility that, so far as can be felt, is utterly beyond their capacity, either intellectual or moral.

The House leaders pass over and ignore a majority of both houses to make it worth their while attempting to throw the responsibility for their inaction and failures on the other side. They demand that the legislative power of the Territory should be placed in their hands, telling what good and wisdom for things they could do if only given the chance. The people respond to their professions and demands and send them to the Legislature with an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Now, gentlemen of the House Rule party, the power is in your hands, the responsibility is on your shoulders, the welfare and prosperity of the Territory, to say nothing of the future of your own party, are hanging at your mercy. What kind of a record have you made thus far, and how do you propose to meet the same few years from now? The time for inaction is passed, and there is no room for safety or delay any longer before the terrible results. We hope that leaders will begin a new era on the morrow and offer a better condition of felicity and content for the rest of the grand era. It could be a glorious era if the colonial Maxims, namely, and not historical ones.

It is a serious matter it is now, or ever, and has been provided to carry out, defeat any ill before the family. We hope that leaders will begin a new era on the morrow and offer a better condition of felicity and content for the rest of the grand era. It could be a glorious era if the colonial Maxims, namely, and not historical ones.

There is a general prospect of war between Japan and Russia, the result of which will be viewed with anxiety the world over. In such a war Japan would have the advantage of prestige. He is the most powerful strength and transport service in the waters where the trouble would occur, and probably a superior military force also. No one who saw the war of 1898 or who has reported upon the comparative merits of the forces lately operating against Peking can doubt that Japan will give Russia hard knocks. In fact he would not be surprised to see her win the battle and annex Korea.

Jared G. Smith has arrived his wife and his family now and here. It appears that their mission was faithfully carried by wife and that he was quite prepared to find this country cleaned and containing plenty of his stock. Then presented Jersey cows to the justly celebrated Bullock calf.

WILL FUNSTON BE REWARDED?

The test of Funston is what might have been expected of the most daring, adventurous, resourceful, fortunate and courageous man the military service has produced since the beginning of the Spanish war. But, as usual, the emotions are at work and a strong effort will be directed as was necessary done against Lieutenant Hudson to sharpen the reward he has so nobly earned.

We already hear from Washington that Funston, at thirty-five, is the young man to be jumped over the heads of a host of seniors into the ranks of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. That is to say, the responsibility and pay of high rank should go not to those who have earned it by distinguished service, but to those who

have survived the vicissitudes of war and the temptations of peace long enough to succeed, by the mere process of growing old, to positions they might never have won in the field. Such a rule would have permitted Hancock, Romulus to retire, perhaps, as a colonel, instead of becoming a great commander in his twenties; it would have kept Paul Jones in the naval beaten track which John Adams tried to force upon him to make room for older heroes. It would have kept such men as Hartwick in command of the Union Army in the Civil War and kept Grant, who was thirty-nine at the opening of the conflict, Sheridan, who was twenty-nine, and Carter, who was twenty-six, in subordinate positions. Fortunately,

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RUSSEL'S MINORITY REPORT ON THE DISPENSARY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

police, where republicanism and democracy are carried as far as direct legislation by the masses of the people through initiative and referendum. This gave control of the sale of liquor was adopted there about ten years ago after the question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. There is a tendency on the part of some Senators to "consult the voters." In Switzerland, where every citizen is an educated man, such a plan is sensible and even desirable. Not so in the Territory of Hawaii, where an education of the masses does not go beyond the knowledge of reading and writing, and where, therefore, the most intelligent are elected as legislators not for the purpose of serving merely as intermediate machines between the people and the executive, but for the purpose of using their own brains on the mere trust that they will do "what is good for the people."

From the point of view of public morality, a view entirely different from that of temperance, I will state that the very existence of such a trade which brings 25 per cent profitable to the community, especially when it concerns liquors, gives enormous profits necessarily result in public corruption. The saloon people assert themselves as "state within the State," dictating the State policy. Since there cannot be two managers to the same concern, the question of State control of liquor is merely a question of an alternative: whether it is the State that will own the saloon, or whether the saloon will own the State.

Any further procrastination to assert the rights of the State is dangerous, because the power of the saloon will soon outrun the power of the State, and no Legislature will be able to pass any measure contrary to the interest of the liquor traffic.

Under the head of "studies" the majority report directs you upon this dangerous path of procrastination. There has been enough study already.

The Legislature of 1898 appointed a special commission to investigate the liquor question and recommend the best system. This commission collected a good deal of information which was incorporated into a good-sized report favorable enough to the Gothenburg system. Did the majority of the committee read this report? If they did, how many more commissions and years of study do they require in order to complete their knowledge? Shall we wait until the last granite wall will know all about the differential valuation? It is safe to assume that liquor will be cheaper, and whether it is the State that will own the saloon, or whether the saloon will own the State.

Any further procrastination to assert the rights of the State is dangerous, because the power of the saloon will soon outrun the power of the State, and no Legislature will be able to pass any measure contrary to the interest of the liquor traffic.

Your question as to how the original package coming into your State is handled, will say that the United States Government allows a man to order for his own use as much as four and seven-eights gallons. We watch the express companies, and if he orders more than he can consume personally, we seize his package.

In reference to the German Brewing Company, will state that we have a brewing company in Charleston, S. C., and the State uses as much of this beer from this company as it can. All the sorrows that this company makes we give them shipping certificates and allow them to ship beyond the limits of the State, but they can sell none of their stuff within the State except through the Dispensary.

We pay the United States Government a license for both State and County. For the State a wholesale license and for the county, a retail license. This we think is an unjust tax, and we are asking the United States Government to relieve us of it, which I think will finally win. We have some trouble with the illicit sale of liquor, but it is getting rapidly less each year.

With best wishes, I am, yours very truly,

H. H. CRUM,
Commissioner.

In regard to the sum of \$2690,000 required by the bill, it may not be sufficient and I propose to amend it so as to read \$250,000. Considering that in the course of one year the most of the old licenses will continue to sell liquor and the fact that the rate is governed by the Dispensary will be for cash only so that the capital invested may return several times a year to be reinvested. I think the last named amount will be sufficient for the first biennial period.

The important feature of the bill is that it does away with private profits in liquor sales. In doing so it puts a stop upon every sort of pressure exercised upon the dealer in order to make one drink. No more soliciting, drumming, forcing, no credit, no dice, and gambling no mutual treating, no room for making the drinking an entertainment; no infringement upon the liberties of any one, since everybody can easily procure every kind of pure liquor in any quantity.

In regard to the whole report of the majority of your committee, as formerly constituted, I will state that it is a familiar voice of the South and United States Liquor Dealers' Convention held in New York in 1895. This convention appointed a commission to visit the State of South Carolina and report upon the Dispensary law. The majority report of your committee is a tank piece of plagiarism from the report of that commission and I am astonished to know that your committee could permit the said Commission's report to be foisted upon them.

"I must say in the outset that I feel delighted to note the progressive progress of the Dispensary liquor system in your Territory, and I trust the advocates of the proposed bill will not meet with any obstacles that will prevent its early realization. Their friends seem to be together. The condition of affairs will at the beginning seem to me to be about the same as you are contending with at this time. We had a division in our own faction or ranks—Dispensary and Anti-Dispensary. You seem to have, so far as I gather from your letters, Home Builders and Republicans. As the Democrats and Home Builders seem to be together, I am convinced that you have an easier field than we had. We had here a fight to a finish. Strayed around us was the bar-room element and by money, the aristocracy of the State and another large element that was opposed to reform for much the same reason that the Irishmen was with the government of high anything doesn't. One would have to have been on the spot to realize fully what we had to contend with. While we still have a few soreheads, you may be assured that the open bar-room in South Carolina is a thing of the past and many thousands who opposed the Dispensary at its inception would not now王者 for anything. Our best Legislature has just adjourned and the law, as introduced, was commended on every hand and no suggestion was ever made of a change to any part of the act. This is very gratifying for you know that any law that touches the people at every point as goes this is liable to violent assault at any moment. Your motion these few matters as I have above mentioned you have the majority of the people and that can get around the law in your Territory are occupying the noblest work among you for your fellow-men. We all know that whisky is an evil but that it will not be sold as long as the world stands. All we can do is to try and restrain it by legal methods. If there is such a thing as practical honor, reputation and Christian character in the liquor business in any of the islands, it is certainly in the Dispensary plan. I wish you all much success with you in the law passed. I believe that a fair trial of the system in Hawaii will bring down laurels from the heads of those who labor and strive for the law to the end."

Now, as to myself in the matter, I would say we are yet to go to the final bill. We will if forced to vote for the

bill now, we would oppose it, and Senator Carter took the same stand. Then came a desultory discussion of circulating libraries, which finished up by Dr. Russel asking how long a circulation library could travel before it was "all sky." He added that we have no high schools or colleges here, but only very common schools; a statement which made Mr. Carter say something about Oahu college, but before another round started Senator Baldwin made a motion and consideration of the bill was deferred.

Bill 72, regulating the sale of merchandise, wares and goods, was read by title and referred to the ways and means committee, as was bill 73, referring to personal and school taxes.

Senate bill 74, providing for the filing, foreclosing, limitation and priority of chattel mortgages, introduced by Senator John Brown, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Kanuha introduced the following Senate resolution:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, upon good authority, that a written memorial is being circulated against Honolulu to be presented to the Legislature advising against the passage of Senate bill No. 47 (more familiarly known as the Dispensary bill);

That among other arguments used to procure signatures to said memorial the following arguments, in substance and effect, are used and promulgated: "That since I have had time to study the bill I have become convinced that it is not a wise measure; that I have said it should not be enacted into law; that I have entirely repudiated the bill; that I will not vote for it"; and many other statements of like false and fraudulent character are being used; all of which statements are false and untrue; therefore,

I have the honor to remain, dear sir, sincerely yours, D. H. TRAXLER.

The following extract is from the letter of present Commissioner H. H. Crum:

Office of H. H. Crum, State Dispensary Commissioner, South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., March 18, 1901.

I am sorry that I am unable to give you statistics as to the decrease of drunkenness, crime, etc. All of our pamphlets have been exhausted some time ago. My recollection is that the arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., have been reduced about 90 per cent and possibly 95 per cent now. We have had quite a number of convictions, and the law is well enforced, with possibly the exception of Charleston, a seaport town within our State, which makes it very hard to enforce there.

Your question as to how the original package coming into your State is handled, will say that the United States Government allows a man to order for his own use as much as four and seven-eights gallons. We watch the express companies, and if he orders more than he can consume personally, we seize his package.

In reference to the German Brewing Company, will state that we have a brewing company in Charleston, S. C., and the State uses as much of this beer from this company as it can.

With the above amendments we recommend that the bill pass. W. C. ACHI, L. NAKAPAAJU, J. R. KAOHI, Senator of the Third District.

The Senate laid it on the table without debate, considering it a gross affront to its notice.

Senator Achi gave notice of an Act to repeal chapter 64, Act 25, Session Laws, 1898. When asked what act is referred to, the Senator shook his head and said he thought it was something about roads.

Senator Crum gave notice of his intention to introduce L. A. Act to Amend A. L. 25, Session Laws of 1898, 2, An Act to Prohibit the Driving of Any Vehicle Faster Than a Walk Over Certain Street Crossings, 3, An Act to Regulate the Use of Light on Vehicles After Dark, 4, An Act Providing for the Placing of Wires for the Transmission of Electricity Underground.

Senator Paris gave notice of an Act to amend section 6 of Chapter LXXIX of Penal Code relating to the census.

Senator Crum introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the grading of Queen street, commencing at the Boundary Stream laundry and running in an easterly direction.

C. L. CHABBE, Senator Third District, Island of Oahu.

The following reports were read:

Hon. R. E. Kalie, President of the Senate.

Bill Your Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions to whom the bill 61 was referred, respectfully report as follows:

1. The word "person" may be inserted in the place of "citizen" in the first line, first section, as we believe the Legislature has to make laws for all and not for citizens only, and your committee further believe that the law may be declared unconstitutional if it is passed in its present form.

2. In place of the words "three thousand five hundred" in the preceding lines that is line 70, section 1, lines 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, section 2, and line 1st, section 1, also in the title of the Act, the words "three thousand" may be inserted.

We believe the idea in the law is a very good one; the law now exempts for a family a house, lot and buildings, providing the value thereof shall not exceed \$500.

The old law was drafted and passed several years ago, when the price of land was low; but now we believe a person in order to get a comfortable home for a family must spend at least \$5,000.

With the above amendments we recommend that the bill pass.

W. C. ACHI, L. NAKAPAAJU, J. R. KAOHI, Senator of the Third District.

Hon. R. E. Kalie, President of the Senate.

Bill Your Committee on Public Lands, Public Works and Internal Improvements to whom was referred resolution 26, asking for \$5,000 to extend the Waikolu and Kahului water works leg leave to re-report.

Your committee find that there are many persons residing on the Waikolu and Kahului roads who are without water.

Your committee find it would require to extend the present pipe to reach the different places a distance of about three miles, and would recommend the item be inserted in the amortization bill.

JOHN T. BROWN, J. D. PARIE, L. NAKAPAAJU, Senator of the Third District.

Hon. R. E. Kalie, President of the Senate.

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JOHN T. BROWN, J. D. PARIE, L. NAKAPAAJU, Senator of the Third District.

Hon. R. E. Kalie, President of the Senate.

Bill Your Committee on Education, asking for \$5,000 to amend the Senate bill No. 6, "An Act to Provide for and to Regulate the Training of the American Youth in the United States to be educated."

This is very gratifying for you know that any law that touches the people at every point as goes this is liable to violent assault at any moment.

These few matters as I have above mentioned you have the majority of the people and that can get around the law in your Territory are occupying the noblest work among you for your fellow-men. We all know that whisky is an evil but that it will not be sold as long as the world stands. All we can do is to try and restrain it by legal methods.

If there is such a thing as practical honor, reputation and Christian character in the liquor business in any of the islands, it is certainly in the Dispensary plan.

After luncheon things went smoothly for a while. Bill 72, relating to the storage of excesses oil, passed its third reading, as did bill 73, relating to the bleach manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors.

Bill 76, relating to abolition of spirituous liquors, passed the Dispensary bill, after voting against the measure and offering an opportunity to count their strength, showing eleven in favor of the bill they adjourned.

Then kind nature dispersed, when House bill 44, relating to school buildings was called. Senator Achi was not present at the adjournment of the bill to be postponed until the County Government had been dissolved. He said the County Government had been dissolved. He said the County Government had been dissolved.

After this a new bill among the Indians in the party who had been at work trying to get the bill passed, and the bill was passed at 2:30 o'clock.

Now, as to myself in the matter, I would say we are yet to go to the final bill. We will if forced to vote for the

and do more, with the pleasing result that nothing after voting will tell affect bill 72 along with but little delay on the third reading while the bill and its sheets show a majority of ballot that is surprising.

There were two individual exceptions to this pull-together feeling, both of whom went on record as the only dissentients in an otherwise unanimous vote.

The occasion was the passing of House bill 57, providing for the interchange of Circuit Judges in case of absence, vacancy or disqualification. The long list of axes was broken by a vicious, scuppy "No" from Meissman and a stentorian negative from Kanuha. The fact that the bill was introduced by Robertson was probably the reason of Meissman's refusal to vote "yes," while Kanuha invariably votes opposite to what seems to be the majority, when the polling has not down to the K's.

Emmett failed to grace his chair until 10:30.

There was a pile of petitions presented yesterday, many of them casting much aspersions by the ingenuousness of their needs.

Prendergast, who has a conveniently

platform for reading franchises, gave notice of Pain Franchise No. 2, asking this time for electric traction for the Hawaiian Tramways Company.

House bill 74 (third reading) raised a little talk. The bill relates to the auditing of public accounts and provides that sums not to exceed \$2,000 at a time may be advanced for the expenses of certain courts upon the approval of the Chief Justice.

Up to this time the courts have usually used what money was on hand from fines, etc., to pay the jurors' fees and other cash expenditures. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

House bill 72, which raises the valuation of taxable property to \$1,000 instead of \$400 as hitherto, and which was referred to the committee on taxation, called forth the comment from Prendergast that the revenue prospect was scarce enough already and possible bases of supplies should be cut down.

Makau, during the discussion of the bill as to the extortion practised on laborers, seized the opportunity to speak once more of his love for the poor man and gave a lengthy dissertation on certain taro patches in which he had an interest and the House, apparently, none whatever.

The majority report of the committee on the Attachment Exemption bill proved hostile to the merchants' petition.

During the motion for adjournment Emmett attempted to get in a first reading of House bill 55, but was left at the post protost against the color of the members to get away from their desks.

BUSINESS DONE.

Report of Public Lands and Improvement Committee on petition for the widening of Halawa bridge advised that \$2,000 be inserted for the improvement asked.

Report of Public Lands Committee advised that Haehae's resolution on Hill road improvements be tabled with Ewabago's motion asking for \$20,000, which covered the ground already. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions to whom the bill 61 was referred, respectfully report as follows:

1. The word "person" may be inserted in the place of "citizen" in the first line, first section, as we believe the Legislature has to make laws for all and not for citizens only, and your committee further believe that the law may be declared unconstitutional if it is passed in its present form.

2. In place of the words "three thousand five hundred" in the preceding lines that is line 70, section 1, lines 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, section 2, and line 1st, section 1, also in the title of the Act, the words "three thousand" may be inserted.

We believe the idea in the law is a very good one; the law now exempts for a family a house, lot and buildings, providing the value thereof shall not exceed \$500.

The old law was drafted and passed several years ago, when the price of land was low; but now we believe a person in order to get a comfortable home for a family must spend at least \$5,000.

With the above amendments we recommend that the bill pass.

W. C. ACHI, L. NAKAPAAJU, J. R. KAOHI, Senator of the Third District.

The following reports were read:

Hon. R. E. Kalie, President of the Senate.

Bill Your Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions to whom the bill 61 was referred, respectfully report as follows:

1. The word "person" may be inserted in the place of "citizen" in the first line, first section, as we believe the Legislature has to make laws for all and not for citizens only,

HOUSE GETS ENERGETIC

SPECIAL persons who are not usually within the festive halls of the legislature were present at the session of the states on Saturday, expecting that the minority report of Senator Russel in regard to the Dispensary bill would be presented. All were disappointed, because the learned Senator was simply out of sight, probably not having finished his report.

The bill, which is creating so much discussion, will be attended to on Wednesday next if Senator Russel is ready to meet the snubs of the measure, which he is credited with having paternal relations with. The Senate took the opportunity of his absence to transact some work and all seemed to be in a good mood and friendly to each other, even if Senators Baldwin and Carter did indulge in a little sport when the question of roads came up and Mr. Carter didn't like the House bill, which had been brought in and referred to roads in the country districts.

Senator Baldwin, with scathing sarcasm, pointed his finger at Senator Carter's beautiful wig and exclaimed that the youthful Senator from Oahu would change his views when his hair became gray.

Mr. Carter retorted by saying that it would be a long time before his hair turned gray, because his brown locks were guaranteed as being "fast colors," but he said he would order another wig of gray if the Senator from Maui would help to kill the bill.

Senator Baldwin smiled and the bill passed.

The delicate bill relating to taxes on dogs caused a light controversy. The bill has been passed in the House and the object of it is to repeal the present tax on female dogs (\$3) to enable Hawaiians to establish dog farms.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the bill because "there are already too many mangy curs in the country," and referred to the fact that the bill was introduced to give more chances for the dogs to appear barked at humans.

Senator J. Brown of Hilo got offended and claimed that the remarks of Senator Carter cast canine reflections on the Hawaiians.

No one present could see where the offense or the reflections on Hawaiians came in, but the trouble was settled by Senator Carter admitting that he had partaken of "dogs" and liked dog meat.

That made the Senator from Hilo smile pleasantly and Senator Carter will now have many invitations to Hawaiian feasts.

Today the Senate is expected to get down to business and a hot time in the old bungalow where the members of the Hale Nana (House of Wisdom) used to hold their sessions in days gone by. The routine work done on Saturday was as follows:

Moore, for the Public Lands Committee, read the following report:

Your committee find that, according to the Session Laws of 1896, the lines for widening Beretania, Union, Richards, Miller, School, King, Bethel, Judd, and Waianae streets are duly defined; whereas no persons have the right of way over street lines and can build accordingly.

This bill provides that unless the Government completes the widening of those streets May 1, 1901, then any person or corporation may build regardless of those lines, and if the Government shall widen any of those streets, it shall pay the full damage for said buildings.

Your committee consider that these streets should be widened as soon as practicable, but it would be impossible for the Government to do it in the short time given in this bill.

We consider with our limited revenue it would be a shortsighted policy to cripple the Government by forcing this matter at the present time, when there are much more required for necessary public improvements.

We consider that the present law should not be changed and recommend the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Paris, for the Public Lands Committee, also introduced a resolution which was referred to the Public Lands Committee:

Resolved, That whereas the Government does not control sufficient land at Napoopoo landing, South Kona, Hawaii, necessary for the use of the public for teams, wagons and other vehicles, and the delivery of freight; be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill to buy or condemn sufficient land for public use at said landing.

Mr. Kalanakaua, for the Printing Committee, reported that Senate bills 71, 72 and 73 had been printed and distributed.

Mr. Kanaha, for the Committee on Accounts, reported on resolution No. 30, requesting the clerk to complete work on the Senate records within ten days after the close of the session. The resolution was favorably reported by the committee. The report was adopted.

C. Brown gave notice of his intention of offering an amendment to Senate Bill No. 52.

Senate bill No. 57, relating to the printing and circulating of the several reports of the Territorial officials, passed its second reading and was referred to the County Government Committee.

Senate Bill No. 58, to provide for and regulate the sending of American youths to the United States to be educated, passed its second reading and was referred to the County Government Committee.

Senate Bill No. 59, to amend sections 1 and 3 of an act in Regulating the Agriculture Department, approved the Bill of Kauai, 1896, being chapter LVI of the Session Laws of 1896, passed its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 60, for the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 61, for the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 62, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 63, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

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Senate Bill No. 66, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 67, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 68, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 69, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 70, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 71, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 72, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 73, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 74, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 75, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 76, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 77, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 78, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 79, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 80, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 81, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 82, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 83, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 84, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 85, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

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Senate Bill No. 126, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate Bill No. 127, relating to the protection of birds, fishes and game, defining game birds and providing the manner and means in which game may be sought or killed, passed its second reading and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 5
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, March 26, 4:15 a.m.
Am. sp. St. P. Grace, Grand, 20 days from Sydney.
Br. M.R. City of Adelaide, Greenwall, 24 days from Newcastle.
L.L. stmr. Hanakai, Pederson, from Ias-tima.
L.L. stmr. Watawale, Fitch, from Kauai ports.

Saturday, April 6
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, 8 days from San Francisco.
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Am. sp. Florence, Ryder, 22 days from Tacoma.

Sunday, April 7
U. S. A. T. Lawton, Maguire, 13 days from Nagasaki; in quarantine in the steam.
W. stmr. Maui, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L.L. stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili.

Sunday, April 7
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kauai and way ports.

Monday, April 8
U. S. A. T. Garonne, McFarland, from Nagasaki.
O. & O. S. S. Dorie, from the Orient; in quarantine, off port.
W. stmr. Helene, from Hawaii.
W. stmr. Kalulani, from Hawaii; towing Helene.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 5
L.L. stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports.

Saturday, April 6
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient.

SONOMA PASSENGERS.

The Sonoma brought a great many passengers for this port. The following is a complete list of people for Honolulu, and also of persons going through to Samoa and the Colonies:

Honolulu—W. M. Armstrong, W. A. Hackhouse, R. L. Beckwith, E. M. Boyd, C. A. Bruns, A. Buneman, L. Burrows, Miss C. J. Carter, Miss W. A. Clark, D. J. Coleman, wife and child; S. H. Comstock, Mrs. C. B. Cook and two children, Mrs. Charles J. Dearing, T. F. Dredge, wife, three children and maid; Miss N. Eaton, George D. Gear, Mrs. R. C. Geen, C. P. Grimwood and wife, Miss F. Hall, George Hall, Miss Jean Harward, J. R. C. Henderson, Miss H. Hitchcock, J. Frederick Hosken, C. Irish, Richard Johnson, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Miss C. Judson, David Lawrence, R. T. Lees, A. L. Louison, A. D. McBryde and wife, J. T. McCrosson, D. J. McKay, C. F. McVeigh, Miss E. Meyer, C. H. Miller, M. D. Monsarrat, S. A. Monsarrat, Mrs. C. Nichols and child, Miss E. C. Potts, J. P. Rich, Mrs. L. M. Robertson, Dr. W. W. Robins and wife, Mrs. A. W. Rogers, Miss E. M. Rogers, N. S. Sachs and wife, J. F. Scott and wife, C. M. Smith and wife, J. G. Smith, wife and child; Mrs. F. O. Sodergren, J. S. Spitzer, W. M. Warren, H. M. Whitney Jr., Miss E. Wilson.

Sydney—William Atchison, Douglas N. Anderson, F. Ash, Mrs. E. Baume, Miss M. Brune, Miss A. Byrnes, H. Buchanan, Miss E. M. Cameron, W. W. Danley and wife, Mrs. C. Dobson, Finlay M. Drummond, G. A. Fraser and wife, Miss Dorothea Fraser, Miss Roma Fraser, Master Fenwick Fraser, E. Harragrove and wife, Mrs. Nettie Hart, Mrs. B. C. Hinman, Dr. Kruele, Dr. J. A. Langrill, Miss G. E. Leavy, Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague and wife, Dr. Orontyatekha, F. Passmore, Arthur H. Polard, Robert Rummel, Mrs. M. Riley, Rev. J. Skelly, J. Verner, F. Pago Fako—Robert Tibbitts.

Auckland—J. D. Harris, James Martin, John at Honolulu for Sydney—Mrs. S. C. Ainsworth, Mrs. John Barneson and child, Miss M. Barneson, S. Brown, wife and child.

PROPOSED SUGAR TAX.

No More Reason for it Than for a Tar Tax.

The latest brilliant idea of the Independent majority in the Legislature is a tax on sugar. Now, a tax on sugar from a revenue point of view is probably all right, and would probably bring as much money into the treasury as even the present Legislature would be able to appropriate in the many fool schemes they have devised, but from a constitutional point of view it would hardly stand, for strictly speaking there is no more and no better reason for taxing sugar than there is for taxing any other product of the country. Putting a tax on sugar may not be class legislation as that term is generally understood, but it is in its essence the same thing exactly. Simply because a certain industry pays big dividends is not a legal reason for singling it out to meet Government expenses. Probably at the present time an acre of taro is worth more than an acre of sugar or any other Island product, but our anti-haoe legislative majority would hardly relish the suggestion of a tax on taro.—*Hilo Tribune*.

Rescued Victims of Rio Wreck.

The Italian fishermen who by their prompt action succeeded in saving the lives of many of the crew and passengers of the Rio de Janeiro have received sums of money subscribed by citizens of San Francisco. By invitation of President Sharbo, the award was made in the office of the Italian-American bank through a committee composed of Chevalier C. F. Serra, Dr. P. De Vecchi, F. Luchetti, A. Sharbo and E. Patrizi. The money was allotted as follows: To the gasoline launch Andrea Doria, manned by Alberto Gibelli and Antonio Venturini, which saved twenty-three persons, \$225; the fishing smack Belvedere, manned by Primo Andrei Gasperi and Alessandro Adami, first in the wreck, which saved three persons and gave the alarm, \$275; the Newcomer, manned by Gennaro di Mette and Santo Costa, which saved ship's boat with eighteen persons, \$150; the fishing smack New York, manned by Gaspare Palazzola and Giuseppe Maceri, which saved three persons, \$150; the Concordia, manned by Giuseppe Bianchi and Ambrogio Frevigia, which towed a life-saving boat, \$150; the fishing smack Giose, manned by Giuseppe Bonafani and Accursio Maniscalco, which delivered to the morgue officers the body of a dead woman, \$100. Each of the fishermen received in addition gold medals commemorating their acts.

ALFRED STEAD AND BRIDE ARE HERE



REAL CRISIS IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, March 26.—Prince Peter A. Kropotkin, the famous Russian anarchist, was in this city at the Gerard hotel last night.

"The first effective blow has been dealt to autocracy in Russia," said Prince Kropotkin, in discussing the affairs of his country. "It has been struck within the past fortnight. The Ministers of State have been recalled. The Czar that a law he promulgated could not be enforced. This is the first time it has ever been done. It marks the first step in the progress which will eventually make of Russia a Federal Government such as is that of the United States."

"This law of the Emperor's was the cause of the recent student uprising in St. Petersburg. The trouble all arose out of an incident at the University of Kieff. A student had become unpleasantly involved in some scandal there and the other students held meetings to decide what should be done to protect their fellow student from notoriety. The dean of the university arrested a number of the students and the matter was reported to the Minister of Public Instruction, who told it all to the Czar.

"The Czar is an irresponsible, not very clever young man and he promptly issued an order according to which all students who participate in meetings of any kind will be at once sent to the army for service of two or three years, as the case may be. At the present time the 12,000 university students of the Empire are exempted from army duty."

"Under this new law 183 students from the University of Kieff have been sent to the army. The new law is unconstitutional, for while the Czar may cause a law to be made in one of two ways, the old law must first be repealed before a new law is made. The old law exempted students from army service. It has not been repealed and the Ministers of State were not consulted in the formation of the present obnoxious decree."

"I have a letter from a woman of high rank in Russia in which she says that the public prosecutor at Kieff, the General of the Gendarmerie and a military General who belongs to the commission appointed to draft the students to whom they say that it is impossible to condemn young men in this ruthless fashion."

"The Ministers of State have also taken up the subject. They have informed the Czar that this law cannot be enforced. His decree will not be repeated, but the execution of it will not be attempted and the Kieff students will be quietly released. It is the first time in the history of Russia that the Czar has ever been overridden."

Prince Kropotkin said he does not think the Czar should be killed.

"I believe the greatest foe to autocracy in Russia today is Nicholas II," he said. "He is so stupid that he will make many mistakes. Every one of those mistakes will weaken his power and the power of the throne. If I thought he should be killed I would do my best to kill him. I do not believe in asking some one else to do what you would not do yourself."

Prince Kropotkin said he did not believe the Czar was responsible for the calling of the Hague peace conference. He said he thought the Pope was at the back of the whole movement.

"The Pope had a great friend at the Russian court," said the Prince, "the person of one of the Czar's Ministers. The Pope did not think Emperor William a suitable person to call the conference, so through his friend he prevailed upon the Czar to call it."

Prince Kropotkin says letters that have come to him from Russia are to the effect that the general sentiment there is against the acquisition of Manchuria. He says Russian public sentiment is boiling. The Czar will be asked from time to time to make certain concessions in the direction of liberty. He will not have the good sense to make all the concessions that are demanded and trouble will result.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

With a petition of Doukhobor women begging to be allowed to join their husbands in Canada, Tolstoi has written the following letter to the Czar:

"Tens of hundreds of Russia's best children suffer trials as heavy and even heavier under the present religious persecution, that inconceivable madness spreads wider and wider over Russia, but which enlightened men and the Government have long come to regard as futile and stupid injustice."

"I have long felt it to be my sacred duty to endeavor before I die to open your eyes to the senseless and horrible cruelties perpetrated in your name. This touching appeal of the Doukhobors forces me to delay no longer. Thousands and thousands of men, deeply religious and thus representing the nation's truest and chiefest strength, have been brought to ruin, imprisoned in exile or driven forth from Russia."

"Take this matter into your hands. Head not the counsel of the men who instigated the persecutions; head not Poldonestoff, an evil, obstinate, hard-hearted man, born out of his time, nor Sinjagin, a short-sighted, superficial, unenlightened man, but revise or repeal all the existing stupid, repugnant, shameless laws enjoining religious persecutions, which have long ceased to exist in every civilized country except Russia."

Mariners are requested to report to the police discoverer or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or for publication of the pilot charts of the north Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Pilot-Commander U.S.N. in Charge.

A London paper in discussing the case questions says that there is little hope that America will do anything in regard to the matter that would be agreeable to England, and that it will persist in attempting to gain the entire control; as a remedy, it suggests that, as it is a question of importance to the world, the world should take steps to protect itself.

The strike at Marseilles is practically over.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a moderate crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the year's month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and shaved the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans. Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt.

By mail add \$2 each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.

By mail add \$2 each extra for postage.

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Tucks, Bowls, Imperial Derby, Four in Hand, etc. etc. Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 8, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
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MERCANTILE.

Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100

N. S. Sach's Dry Goods Co., Ltd. 80,000 100

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. 20,000 50

100

SUGAR.

Ewa 5,000,000 25 27½ 27½

Hawaii 175,000 100

Haw. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100

Haw. Can. & Sug. Co. 2,000,000 100

Haw. Sugar Co. 3,000,000 20

Honokaa 2,000,000 20

Haku 500,000 100

Kahuku 1,000,000 100

Kane Plan. Co. Ltd. 1,000,000 50

Paid up 1,000,000 50

Kipahulu 160,000 100

Koloa 300,000 100

Kona Sugar Co. 500,000 100

McBryde S. & Coll. A. 1,650,000 20

Paid up 1,650,000 20

Nahuku Sugar Co. A. 1,000,000 100

Paid up 1,000,000 100

Nahuku Sugar Co. B. 5,000,000 100

Paid up 5,000,000 100

Olowalu 150,000 100

Pauhau Sug. Plan. Co. 5,000,000 100

Pelagic 500,000 100

Pelepeko 750,000 100

Pioneer 2,000,000 100

Waialua Agr. Co. 4,000,000 100

Waialua 115,000 100

Waimea 252,000 100

Waimea 125,000 100

STEAMSHIP CO'S.

Wilder S. S. Co. 500,000 100

Inter-Island S. S. Co. 500,000 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hawaiian Electric Co. 250,000 100

Hon. Ry. Tr. Co. 25,000 100